

# United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/064,357	07/04/2002	Shih-Sheng Huang	PMXP0142USA	9626
27765	7590 05/02/2005		EXAMINER	
NORTH AMERICA INTERNATIONAL PATENT OFFICE (NAIPC)			NELSON, ALECIA DIANE	
	P.O. BOX 506 MERRIFIELD, VA 22116		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2675	

DATE MAILED: 05/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/064,357	HUANG, SHIH-SHENG			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Alecia D. Nelson	2675			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	86(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status .					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 Oc	ctober 2004.				
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ⊠ This					
3) Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under E		_			
Disposition of Claims					
<ul> <li>4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-6 and 14-18 is/are pending in the ap 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw</li> <li>5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.</li> <li>6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-6 and 14-18 is/are rejected.</li> </ul>	•				
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner	r.				
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce		Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti	on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) △ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) △ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:  1. △ Certified copies of the priority documents 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been receive	on No			
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	, , , ,	d.			
	·				
Attachment(s)		·			
1) M Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Motice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da				
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/24/04, 10/21/04		atent Application (PTO-152)			

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### **Priority**

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35
 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d).

#### Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 9/24/04 and 10/21/04 have been considered by the examiner.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claims 14, 16, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shirai et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,550,452).

With reference to **claim 14**, Shirai et al. teaches an electronic device comprising: a base (12) with a surface (26); an induction coil (14) installed corresponding to a position of the surface and a fixer (78) installed inside the base for aligning the induction coil of the magnetoelectric device with an external induction coil (16) (see column 3, lines18-33).

With reference to **claim 16**, the electronic device further comprises a power source (32) coupled to the induction coil for supplying the induction coil with electrical power (see column 3, lines 62-67).

With reference to **claim 17**, the electronic device further comprising: a power module (36) electrically connected to the induction coil for transforming an induced magnetic field received by the induction coil to corresponding electrical power; and a storage module (54) for storing the electrical power generated by the power module (see column 4, lines 3-68).

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claim 1-6, 15, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shirai et al.

With reference to **claims 1, 5, 6, and 18**, Shirai et al. teaches an induction charging apparatus comprised of a device unit (18, wireless pointing device) and a power device (12, power source unit), wherein the induction power device comprising: a base (12) with a flat plate (26); and a first induction coil (14) installed corresponding to a

Art Unit: 2675

position of the flat-plate for transforming an electrical power of a power source (32) to an induction magnetic field (see column 2, lines 58-65, column 3, lines 62-67) and the wireless pointing device (18) comprising; a housing (24) with a contact plane (28) corresponding to the flat-plate (26); a second induction coil (16) installed inside the housing corresponding to a position of the contact plane for receiving the induction magnetic field through the contact plane in a magnetic induction manner (see column 3. lines 3-9), wherein an effective cross-sectional area of the second induction coil being smaller than an effective cross-sectional area of the first induction coil (see Figure 1B, column 3, lines 27-46); a power module (74) electrically connected to the second induction coil (14) for transforming the induction magnetic field received by the second induction coil (16) to a corresponding electrical power; and a storage module (30) for storing the electrical power generated by the power module so that the storage module is capable of providing the electrical power to the wireless pointing device (18); wherein when the contact plane of the wireless pointing device (18) is put on the flat-plate (26) of the induction power device (12), the second induction coil (16) of the wireless pointing device receives the induction magnetic field generated by the first induction coil (14) so that the wireless pointing device is capable of being charged by the induction power device (see Figures 1A-B, column 3, lines 18-33).

While all that is required is as explained above with reference to **claims 1 and 18**, Shirai et al. fails to specifically teach that the electronic device (18) comprises a control key fro generating a control signal or a signal module connected to the control key for transmitting the control signal through radio waves, or a receiving module for

receiving the radio control signals, as recited in **claim 6**. However, the usage of a control key and a signal module for transmitting the control signal through radio waves and a receiving module for receiving the radio control signals are well known to those skilled in the art and are typical to be included in input devices, more specifically wireless type input devices.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow the wireless electronic device as taught by Shirai et al. to be a wireless mouse device containing a control key and a signal module for transmitting control signals generated by the control key as well known in conventional mouse device in order to provide a wireless mouse device which is capable of being charged by an induction power device in a manner to achieve optimum power for the wireless device.

With reference to **claims 2-4 and 15**, while Shirai et al. teaches the usage of a fixer for aligning the induction coil of the device with an external coil, there fails to be any disclosure of the fixer being a magnet. However, in the disclosure of Shirai et al. the teachings of the fixer is carryout by the usage of a depressible member (78) which has guide plates extending downwardly from the four sides of the rectangular cover plate which is slightly smaller than the opening (see column 5, line 45-column 6, line 8). In addition to the usage of the guide plates there is also disclose the usage of an engaging projection (104) for being inserted into engaging hole (102) (see column 6, lines 45-53) and a projection (130) serving as a first engaging means which is fitted in

Art Unit: 2675

an opening (132) serving as a second engaging means, both of which maintain the device in a position to allow the magnetic coupling of the coils (see column 7, lines 14-28).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow the usage a magnet as a fixer, wherein the fixer is used in a position similarly to that which is taught by Shirai et al. for the purpose of maintaining the device in a position to allow the magnetic coupling of the coils. Thereby allowing optimum charging of the device through the usage of induction coupling.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alecia D. Nelson whose telephone number is 571-272-7771. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on 571-272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Application/Control Number: 10/064,357

Art Unit: 2675

Page 7

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

adn/ADN April 11, 2005

AMR A. AWAD PRIMARY EXAMINER

Amr Ahad Alvar